THE WAY TO SELL HIS WARE .- Just before the declaration of independence a Yan-kee pedlar started down to New York to sell ing every body to buy his wares, but no one was disposed to buy wooden dishes. It happened that a British fleet was then lying in the harbor of New York, and Jonathan struck chant if he had any nice wooden ware, that the Commodore wanted a lot for the fleet.—
The merchant replied that he had none on hand, but there was some in town, and if he would send in the afternoon, he could supply him. "Very good," said our naval officer, and out he weet, and cut for home; and he started by solemn national honor. It is, therefore, had scarcely doffed his borrowed plumage before down came the merchant pand honor of his ware, offered to take the whole if he would deduct 15 per cent; but Jonathan han sold none of his ware, offered to take the whole if he would be darned if he didn't take'em home before he'd. During the administration of the United States.

During the administration of the United States to Mexmerchant paid him down in gold, his price for the woodon was altered to word on the woodon was instructed by me, with the President's and benching the following and the propose a repursal form of the Common consent, and with the fertant to discomend the common consent, and with the fertant to detempt to introduce alter members where the common consent, and with the first price. As and seponted, with the fertant to detempt to introduce alter members where the common consent, and with the line, from the Sabine to mach the propose a repursal to introduce alter members where the common consent, and with the line, from the Sabine common consent, and with the level and powerful in the common consent, and with the level and powerful in the common consent, and with the level and powerful in the common consent, and with the level and powerful in the common consent the state of the common consent the Commodore wanted a lot for the fleet -

explained the (Prussian) mystery. It was the evening prayer. The fine bands of the regiments joined the voices of the soldiery, and I listened in unbroken rapture and reveal of the soldiery is the soldiery. rence until its close. In court or cathedral, Mr. Monroe, and which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, her consent, that would materially affect the in concert or shrine, I had never before so much felt the power of sound. It finished in the composed a part. When the treaty was the move all foreign difficulties. On the assumption would be cona solemn chorus; an acclamation of music; laid before the House of Representatives, being tion of that assent, the question would be I could have almost imagined it ascending a member of that body, I expressed the opinion, fined to the domestic considerations which bewhich I then entertained, and still hold, that long to it, embracing the terms and conditions Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Fior- upon which annexation is proposed. I do no ids. We wanted Piorida; but I thought it think that Texas ought to be received into the must, from its position, inevitably fall into our Union, as an integral part of it, in opposition to kee pedlar started down to New York to sell a parcel of bowls and dishes he made of maple. Jonathan travelled over the city, ask-

upon a plan of selling his dishes. So he got of 1839 did not prevail. The country and Cona naval uniform, by hook or by crook, (for gress were satisfied with it, appropriations were history doesn't tell where he got it,) and made to carry it into effect, the line of the Satto the duty of rendering its present members history doesn't tell where he got it,) and strutting u, town one morning, asked a merhave been in actual progress to mark the line, certainty of deep dissatisfaction.

BY H. B. STACY.

| March 1997 | State of the control of the contro

most, from its position, inevitably fall into our possess on; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Tex-as for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But if we made a great sacrifice in the surrented of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-active fill.

My opinion of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1839 did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of the Sates bine was recognised by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line,

Drug the administration of the control for the

IN THE SENATE OR THE UNITED STATES, April 22.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

between the United States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions therein set forth, has transfered and conveyed all its right of separate and inde-IN THE SENATE ON THE UNITED STATES, April 22, 1844.—Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of American Stilling day points and in registroit of the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appears to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and in having accomplished it, should it meet with your approval, the government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory while he formerly consideration as it is confidently believed of new controlling considerations of public policy and the general controlling considerations and the controlling considerations of public policy and the general controlling considerations are proposed as a controlling consideration of the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appears to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general controlling considerations are proposed to the controlling consideration and pro the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to

which other governmis have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant ten lered by Texas is perfect; and this government should not, having due respect either to its own interests permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other power, even if such interference was threatened. The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we abstain most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace, we claim a right to exercise a due regard to our own. This government cannot, consistently with its honor, permit any such interference. With equal if not greater propriety might the United States demand of other governments to surrender their numerous and valuable acquisitions, made in past time, at numberless places on the surface of the gl-be, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico the Executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to reader beautiful. course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice, by conven-tions and stipulations not incon-istent with the rights and dignity of the government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizement, but looks only to its own security. It has made known to Mexico, at

the treaty, to render justice to all. They have made provision for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and tertile domain as the cer-

Texas, or even with reference to the slavery which now exists, and which we desire to see abolished in Texas.

With regard to the latter point, it must be and is well known both to the United States and to the whole world, that Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world. But the means which she has adopted, and will continue to adopt, for this humane and virtuous purpose, are open and undisquised. She will do nothing secretly or underhand. She desires that her motives may be generally understood, and her acts seen by all.

With regard to Texas we asked that we wish tain means of accomplishing this; but this is a mat-ter between the United States and Texas, and with which other governmis have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant, ten level by Texas is

With regard to Texas, we arow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere, and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery ventually, and un be propose conditions. engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery eventually, and un set proper conditions, throughout the Republic. But although we earnestly desire and feel it to be our duty to promote such a consummation, we shall not interfere un aid, or with an improper assumation of authority, with either party, in order to ensure the adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel, or unduly control, either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other States act with equal forbearance, those governments will be fully at liberty to make their own anfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery and to all other points.

Great Britain moreover does not desire to each like

to all other points.

Great Britain, moreover, does not desire to establish in Texas, whether partially dependent on Mexico or entirely independent, (which latter alternative we conconsider in every respect preferable) any dominant influence. She only desires to share her influence equally with all other instions. Her objects are purely commercial, and she has no thought or intention of seeking to act, directly or indirectly, in a political sense, on the United States through Texas.

own security. It has made known to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes however have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both. It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Moxico may think she has on the justice of the Unite! States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be so on the most liberal terms. There is no desire on the part of the Executive to wound her pride, or affect injuriously her interest; but, at the same time, it cannot campromice by any delay in its action the assential interests of the Unite! States. Mexico has no right to ask or expect Lits of us—we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all other than hereful the text of the Texas and the other than hereful the Texas and the other than hereful the text of the Texas and the other than hereful the Texas and the texas and the other than hereful the texas and the texas and the other than hereful the texas and th sense, on the United States through Texas.

The British government, as the United States well know, have never sought in any way to sir up disaffaction or excitement of any kind in the slave holding States of the American Union. Much as we should wish to see those States placed on the firm and solid footing which we conscientionally believe is to be attained by general freedom alone, we have never in our treatment of them made any difference between the slave holding and free States of the Union. All are, in our eyes, entitled, as component members of the Union, to equal political respect, favor, and forbearance, on our part. To that wise and just policy we shall continue to adhere; and the government of the slave holding States may be assured that, although we shall not desist from those open and honest efforts deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all other than herself, that Texas cannot be reconquered. I cannot but repeat the opinion expressed in my message at the opening of Congras, that it is time it had ceased. The Executive while it could not look upon its longer continuance without the greatest uncasiness, has nevertheless, for all past time, preserved a course of strict neutrality. It could not be ignorant of the fact of the exhaustion which a war of so long a duration had produced. Least of all was it ignorant of the anxiety of other powers to induce Mexico to enter into terms of reconciliation with Texas, which, affecting the domestic institutions of Fexas, would operate most inturiously upon the United States, and might most seriously threaten Phe existence of this happy Union. Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact, that although foreign governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these States, yet that one, the most powerful amongst them, had not failed to declare its marked and decided hostility to the chief features in those relations, and its surpose, on all suitable occasions, to use more decided hostility to the chief features in those relations, and its surpose, on all suitable occasions. we shall not desist from those open and honest efforts which we have constantly made for procuring the abolition of slavery throughout the world, we shall neither openly nor secretly resort to any measures which can tend to disturb their internal tranquility, or thereby to affect the prosperity of the American Uni-

You will communicate this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and if he should deare it, you will leave a copy of it with him.

I am, &c.

ABERDEEN

powerful amongst them, had not failed to declare in those relations, and its nurroses, on all suitable occasions, to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in negotiating with Texas as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy, as one of the conditions of her recognition, by Mexico, as an independent state. The Executive was also aware of the fact, that formidable associations of persons, the subjects of foreirn powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this object. To these conclusions it was inevitably brought by the documents now submitted to the South of Almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition, whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation upon fair and even liberal terms, or, by refasing to do so, force Texas to seek refuge in the arms of same other power, either thorough a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expecience, which might virtually make her tribustion. The Executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result, in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the freedom of the urgent reasons which exit of forth as measure of security against evil. incafeolably great, the fact that such would have been the result, in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the freedom of the urgent reasons which exit of forth fruits of which can now submitted to the Senate. In the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate. In the offensive has entered into the negotiation, the fruits of which reasons which exit of forth as measure of security against evil. incafeolably great, the deep of the urgent reasons which exit of forth the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest cubile duty, and as a measure of security against evil. incafeolably great, the deep of the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest cubile duty, and as a measure of security aga